CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE EXTRADITION QUESTION THE CULPRITS TO BE RELEASED

SCOUNDRELS TURNED LOOSE ON ENGLAND

BOW-STREET JAIL DOORS OPENED

CENTENNIAL COMMISSION'S REPORT

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES

HOW WE WILL CELEBRATE

THE SPLENDIB ARRANGEMENT COMPLETE

GENERAL REYNOLDS FROM THE FIELD

BOLDLY CONFRONTS SLANDERERS

JERE BLACK AND HALLET KILBOURN

Issuing Silver for Legal Tenders. Mr. Frost, of Massachusetts, was before the Committee on Banking and Currency yesterday on the question of issuing silver for legal tenders, to relieve the present scarcity of small change. He introduced a bill in the House, and the committee will act on it to-day, -Treasurer New says either that or a temporary new issue of fractional currency is necessary, because the people are hoarding the new silver pieces as curiosities. Our Postal Free-delivery System.

Several committees, composed of Republicans and Democra's, have made their appearance in Washington from towns where the free-delivery system would be discontinued if the proposed bill now before the House, cutting off the free delivery in all towns with a population under forty thou in all towns with a population under forty thou-rand, should become a law, and have called upon the Postmaster General for his views. The Post-master General opposes the discontinuance of the free-delivery system in any town where it now ex-ists. He says the motto of the Post Office Depart-ment should be "No step backwards;" that with a growing and progressive country like ours we can-not affect to curtail the postal facilities once given to any community.

Generals Reynolds and McCook.

General Reynofits has sent a letter to a friend here, in which letter he expresses amazement at the testimony of General Alexander McCook before the Committee on Expenditures in the War noke.) It will be remembered that General McCook testified in relation to a report he had made
some years ago, calling attention to frauds that
had resulted in General Reynolds having been
presented with a house, and made several other
charges that were very severe upon General Reynolds. In his letter General Reynolds says that
he never heard of such a report, and that if it
does exist, which he doubte, its existence is news to
him. He inclosed the following copy of a telegram that he had sent to Mr. Clymer nearly a
month ago, and which for the first time now sees
the light of day in print. Such concealment of
matters so important as this seems very suspicious
under the circumstances:

FORT D. A. RYSSELL.)
WYOMING TERRITORY, April 2, 1876.
To How, H. Clymer, House Representations, Washington, D. C..
Returning from the field last night, I saw for the first time the testimony of McCook before your committee on 23d March. It is absolutely false so far as it refers to my being in any manner in collusion with contractors, or having received

A true copy: J. T. Haskell, Captain 23d Infantry.

The Congressional Springer. There is a sprightly colt of a Congressman who goes bouncing around the House of Representa-tives with surprising agility, and has a great gift cern. His consort for yesterday was his friend Jim Lyon, the blackmailer. It is almost needless to say that the man's name is Springer, of Illinois, who said that the Keim report was suppressed, when all he had to do was to take a walk to the document-room and get a copy of it. Unfortunately for the accounts of the Government printing office, it was not suppressed. The other day this man Springer went to the Treasury Bepartment and asked to look into the accounts of Senator Morton when he was Governor of Indiana, and the custodian of the fund appropriated to meet the expenditures of arming and equipping the State militia. Secretary Bristow, said he was quite willing that he should look at them, provided he had the proper authority, but under the circumstances, especially as Springer had a friend with him whom he (Bristow) did not know, and as Senator Morton was not there nor represented by Jim Lyon, the blackmailer. It is almost needless circumstances, especially as Springer and a friend with him whom he (Bristow) did not know, and as Senator Morton was not there nor represented by counsel, he refused to let him look at the papers. Senator Morton was promptly notified, and it turns out that Springer made a break for the New York World office and got some cock-and-ball story sugainst Morton printed in that paper. Of course the object is plain, and the fact of the whole financial business is that the money was judiciously expended in helping to suppress the rebellion then under full head, and supported by Springer and his friends. It is a pity that Springer cannot turn his attention to examining the lunaties in the moth and insane asylum investigations. If he would turn his attention to such things he would get the exact crazy sort of testimony that he wants. It is rumored that Springer has evidence that a man who was put in position as an officer in 1862 by Senator Morton, then Gavernor of Indiana, shot a robel dead at the basile of Chickamauga. Senator Morton will be obliged to rise and explain that little transaction.

Statement of the Public Debt.

Statement of the Public Debt. The recapitulation of the statement of the public debt of the United States for the 1st of May, 1876, just issued, is as follows: Debt bearing interest in coin. Bonds at 6 per cent. Bonds at 5 per cent.

Debt bearing interest in lawful money. Navy pension fund at 3 per cent ... Debt on which interest has ceased Debt bearing no interest.

\$473,096,777 9 42,190,552,498 24 Total debt, principal and interest, \$2,224,359,873 61 Cash in the Treasury.

Cornency.
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law.

Decrease of debt during the month, \$2.781,181 49 Decrease of debt since June 30,1875. \$20,750,467 93

Bonds issued to the Pacific railway companies, interest payable in lawful money—Principal outstanding, 84,233,512: interest accrued and not yet paid, 81,232,470,28: Interest paid by the United States, 800,141,613,06; interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. \$6,73,731,245; balance of interest paid by the United States, \$22,253,840,63. Hon. Jere. S. Black and Hallet Kilbourn.

The following is the full text of the letter addressed by Judge Black to his client Hallet Kil. statements were omitted from what purported to be a copy published by the detective sensations

be a copy published by the detective sensational press of yesterday:

"MY DEAR SEE I saw the Speaker and told him I thought it his duty to certify, as required by the act. He did not promise, but said he would consuit the House. That means that it will probably not be done. They mean to keep all advantages, and get more if they can.

"I take this occasion to put before you again the tiew of the case which I have herectofore reseatedly urred upon your attention since your the fiew of the case which I have heretofore re-peatedly urged upon your attention since your imprisonment. The transaction which the House wants to investigate is not only private, but inno-cent. You have assured me again and again that there is no secret about it worth keeping. I firmly believe this to be true. But you refused to tellit, as a mere assertion of your right to refuse. You wished to windleate the great legal principle that a man's private papers and business are sacred. Your conduct was aliadable, proper and mag-nanimous, and it will be so judged by all right-thinking men among your fellow-citizens. But the House has decided against you-stripped

you of your right, and lawlessly sent you to jall for claiming it. Now, therefore, it has become a question not of law but of arbitrary power. We are to consider not the right but the might of your adversaries. I am bound to say that I think you have done enough to vindicate an abstract principle (great though it be) in which no personal interest of your own is at stake. You can surrender to the mere force of the House without the slightest taint of dishoner. This being the case, I insist that you ought to give up the contest. Your revelation of all that the committee desires to know will produce two good effects. It will relieve you from imprisonment, and contradict the immunerable stories which have been in circulation about it against you and others. It would instantly prove, what cannot be proved in any other way, that the parties to the "real estate pool" were simply engaged in a very unimportant purchase of some property, which was not as valuable as they thought it. It will show also that the allegations of fraud against the settlement of Cooke's share are pure fabrications. You owe this to Mr. Lewis, Mr. Brillitt and Mr. Davidge, and I think you owe it equally to all your associates to relieve them from the false accusations which will continue to be made as long as you are silent. If a habbest corpus be taken the court could do no more than inquire into the jurisdiction of the House. If that were decided rightly it would be no vindecation of the principle you started upon, but only a triumph upon the technical question of power.

It would not save you from further imprisonment, for the House would insist upon its own censtruction of the statute and arrest you again. Besides, I have good reasons for saying that a habbest corpus is a forlorn hope.

This advice I give you conscientiously and truly, with a proper regard for your interests and your honor, which I am bound to protect by all just and lawful means within my power.

In all this you are not to understand that I have the slightest doubt about you

I am most truly yours, &c., J. S. Black. Manch —, 1876. The Extradition Question.

The British Cabinet decided on Saturday, acording to dispatches from Lord Derby to Secre tary Fish and Sir Edward Thornton, to stand by the extradition act of Parliament of 1870, passed the extradition act of Parliament of 1870, passed to define the powers of demanding foreign States, and claimed to be applicable to this country under the Webster arbitration treaty of 1842. Under this decision of the Cabinet of Great Britain, which is acquiesced in by the Queen, Winslow, Gray, Brent and the numerous other prisoners held by Great Britain in jull awaiting warrants for extradition, will be released to-day. The point of the whole affair, as explanatory of the difference of opinion between Lord Derby and Secretary Fish, is that Great Britain contends that the act of Parliament of 1870, known as the extradition act, must be considered in connection with all extradition treaties between Great Britain and other foreign countries.

The United States contends that the treaty of 1842, being twenty-eight years prior to the extradition act of Parliament, is binding. The result of the discussion is to turn a lot of scoundrels loose on Great Britoin, because the extradition act says a criminal claimed by the demanding State must be tried only on the charge for which he is extradited. So all the American forgers and other extraditable criminals now in Bow street or other English jails, will be released to-day. The President will send the voluminous correspondence on the subject to Congress this week. to define the powers of demanding foreign States.

The committee met at 10:30 o'clock. Before be-ginning the examination of new witnesses Geo. H. Martin, who some time since stated before the in antili, who some time since stated denice the committee that he saw a body taken out to be buried without a coffin, asked leave of the committee to withdraw that statement, for he thought, upon reflection, that the body was in a coffin, and not as he had stated.

W. G. Parks, a bricklayer, for ten years constantly employed at the asylum, and who was at work with Mr. Martin at the time this body was taken out, swore that the body was in a coffin, as it should be. Mr. Parks also testified that, from an intimate knowledge of the interior, as well as exterior, of the hospital, (he having worked in every part of it.) he knew it was clean and well regulated, and that the patients were kindly treated and well taken care of.

Dr. W. W. Godding, superintendent of the Massachusetts State Lunnatic Hospital, at Taunton, Mass. testified that he had been connected with three insane asylums. He had been for seven years assistant physician of the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for six years in charge of the one where he now is. From his long experience in the treatment of the insane he was able to indorse fully the management of the Government Hospital for the Insane under Dr. Nichols. He believed that Dr. Nichols kindness of heart, devotion to his work, breadth of mind and his ability to do an unusual amount of work all fitted him in a peculiar manner for the care of an institution for the insane. He testified most fully and strongly to the good management of all the interests of the asylum while he was connected with it and knew personally about it. His term of service (seven years) covered the time when most of the neglect and ill-treatment of patients is alleged to have taken place, and he denies that it ever did take place, to his knowledges of his most of the kind. The witness, Darling alias Atkins, who made this wholesale charge, appeared before a former investigating committee in 1869. Dr. Godding, who was on the ground and next to Dr. Nichols in authority, never heard of anything of the kind. The witness, committee that he saw a body taken out to be buried without a coffin, asked leave of the committee to withdraw that statement, for he

ton, Va., subposined to appear before the com-nittee to fell what he knows of the witness Geo M. Jow.

The committee adjourned to meet to-day.

Report of the Centennial Commission. The Centennial Commissioners have sent a comprehensive report to the President, and the President, in conformity with the views therein expressed, has accepted the invitation of the Commissioners, and has sent a message to Congress, arging their acceptance in strong terms. The report in full is as follows:

THE CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME. THE CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1876.

PHILADELIPHIA, April 20, 1878.

To the President of the United States:

Size: In obedience to the law constituting this organization, I have the honor to submit, in behalf of the Commission, a schedule of the ceremonies to be observed at the opening of the International Exhibition of 1876, on the 10th proxime.

monies to be observed at the opening of the international Exhibition of 1876, on the 10th proxime.

Formal invitations to attend have been sent to the President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, the Congress, the Government Centennial Board, the Foreign Commissioners to the Exhibition, the Governors of the States and Territories and their Staffs, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the City Authorities of Philadelphia, the Chief Officers of the Army and Navy, the Women's National Centennial Committee, the Centennial Board of Finance, and others in official positions or officially connected with the work of the Exhibition. On the morning of May 10 the grounds and buildings in general will be open to the public at 9 a. in. The memorial hall or art gallery, the main buildings in general will be open to the public at 9 a. in. The memorial hall or art gallery, the main buildings in general will be removed. The exercises will take place in the open air upon the south terrace of Memorial hall, fronting the main building, in full view of the general public.

Invited guests, unless notified to the contrary, will enter the main building by way of the carriage concourse at the east end of that building, or by the south middle or western doors thereof. These entrances will be open to hem at 9 a. m. The music will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, assisted by Dudloy Buck, with an orchestra of one hundred and fifty and a chorus of sight hundred.

It is expected that guests will be seated in the

day the national airs of all countries represented at the Exhibition.

The President of the United States will be

1. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard 1. Centennial Inauguration March, by Richard Wagner, of Germany.

2. Prayer by the Right Rev. Bishop Simpson.

3. Hymn by John G. Whittier; music by John K. Paine, of Massachasetts. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.

4. Cantata; the words by Sidney Lanier, of Georgia; music by Budley Buck, of Connecticut. Orchestral and organ accompaniment.

5. Presentation of the Exhibition by the president of the Centennial Commission.

6. Address by the President of the United States.

The declaration that the Exhibition is open will be followed by the raising of flags, salutes of artillery, the ringing of the chimes, and Handel's "Hallefujah Chorus," with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

"Halleiujah Chorus," with organ and orchestral accompaniment.

The foreign commissioners will pass into the main building and take places opposite their respective sections. The President of the United States and the guests of the day will pass through the main building. The foreign commissioners, upon the President's passing them, will join the procession, and the whole body will cross to Machirery hall. There, at the proper moment, the President will set in motion the great engine and all the machinery connected therewith.

A brief reception by the President of the United

States, in the judges' pavilion, will close the formal observances of the day.

The central commission is happy to report that the buildings and grounds, so far as the commission and board of finance are directly responsible, will be quite completely readyon the appointed day. The exhibits from foreign countries are extensive and brilliant beyond our suttempations. It would be too much to expect that every exhibitor should have his space in perfect order at the opening, though the most strenuous efforts to that end will be continually made, but the commission ventures to thisk that no previous exhibition was so far advanced at the same relative day.

day.

The commission begs leave to ask the President The commission begs leave to ask the President to communicate this report to Congress soon, and most respectfully invites both Houses to attend the opening ceremontes of the International Exhibition, held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration was to all the president of the Declaration of the Opening State of the President Contennial Company, and the President Contennial Company, and the Contennial Contenni

Mary Merritt. C. F. Conant, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, testified before the committee yesterday that the case of the Mary Merritt was presented to the case of the mary attrict was presented to him by Mr. Lyman, the chief of the navigation bureau, and by Mr. Hartley, one of the assistant secretaries of the Treasury. He also consulted Solicitor Wilson before he came to a determination in the matter. As the offense was purely technical, he became satisfied that the execution of the penalty would be unjust. In view of all the facts, he concluded it to be proper to sign the warrant of remission. The witness further testined that he did not exchange one word with the Secretary before or after the decision of the case, either directly or indirectly, until after the publication in the Commercial Times. There was no intervention by any attorney or other party. He decided the case on his own respansibility. No money was offered or promised to any officer of the Treasury. The question came up simply on its merits.

Question's the chairman: Were you aware that the case had been passed on by the Supreme Court and by Secretary Richardson? A. I had a knowledge of all the facts.

In further response to questions, the witness said that the case was settled under the act of 1707. He relied on the opinions of two Solicitors of the Treasury and of Assistant Secretary Hartley and Mr. Lyman, and on his own judgment.

Messrs, Elms and Robinson were severally rehim by Mr. Lyman, the chief of the navigation

Messrs. Elms and Robinson were severally re-called, and said that they knew of no pecuniary compensation having been offered or promised, directly or indirectly, to any officer of the Departnent.

O. E. Babcock, the private secretary, and Solic-O. F. Rancock, the private secteary, and solicitor Wilson were also examined.

Two other witnesses are yet to be examined—
Feland, Evans' law partner, and Mr. Trice, one of the parties interested in the Mary Merritt case. Their testimony, however, is not considered material, and therefore the investigation is written like closed.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Rose Michel" at the National. Rose Eytinge. So seemed to think a large and enthusiastic audience last evening who welcomed this lady and witnessed her performance of "Rose Michel," and we heartily indorse their verdict. From the rise to the fall of the curtain the inter-

Michel," and we heartily indorse their verdict. From the rise to the fall of the curtain the interest never for a moment ceases, and this interest centres in "Rese Michel." It is not in the portrayal of the character, it is the woes of the unhappy mother that enlist our sympathies and wring from us our tears.

To pronounce Rose Eytinge a great actross is unnecessary. She is acknowledged to be, where Webster said there was always room, "at the head;" but in the portrayal of this character she seems to have outdone all ther previous efforts, and to have achieved the crowning triumph of her career as a tragic actress. The play is not a good one, and probably in the hands of any other artist would have fallen dead on the Union Square stage when first produced. The support was measurably fair, quite as good, perhaps, as the minor roles require. The two young ladies, Miss Clever and Miss Lee, are pretty and intelligent. They may one day blossom into actresses, but "their cashs of success lies in the desert of the fature." Let us hope these young dramatic dromedaries may amble there in safety. At present their sex, their youth and their good looks form an impenetrable sheld to the barbs of those Bedouins of the press—the crittes. Mr. Seymour and Mr. James Collins filled their parts creditably.

"Ross Michel" will be repeated every evening during the week, with a matinee on Saturday. Our advice to those of our readers who love good acting is to go early and go often.

Prize Concert.

attractions. Besides the concert, which to the musical public will alone be worth the price of admission, the list of prizes to be drawn includes

An andience of about two hundred, composed o An andience of about two hundred, composed of the beauty and fashion of the Capital, assembled at Lincoln hall last evening upon the occasion of the concert given by the Orpheus Club, of Phila-delphia, for the benefit of the Women's Centen-nial Pavilion. The Orpheus Club, made up of musical talent of unusual merit, and well known all through the country, did not fall to sustain their enviable reputation among the lovers of the divine art last evening, and the concert proved of much enjoyment to those fortunate enough to be present.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

Festival of the Church of the Incarnation. The festival to take place at Masonic Temple, to commence to-night and continue to-morrow and Thursday, which was noticed in THE REPURL: of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Twelfth and N streets northwest. This mistake we cheerfully rectify. Masonic Temple will, no doubt, be filled with those desiring to spend an we cheering recury. Ansaone temple with an doubt, be filled with those desiring to spend an enjoyable evening and at the same time assist the ladies in their commendable efforts to cancel their church debt. The admission to the lunch is to be free, and there is no objectionable importuning to buy or "take chances" in articles, so common at church fairs, but those wishing to make a purchase will find exhibited at the several booths numberiess useful and ornamental articles. The booths used at the authors' carnival remain in the hall, and are to be used during the festival. Among the many valuable articles of curiosity to be seen will be a Cannibal Bible, tea-cups and saucers of Martha Washington's day and a large number of old and rare coin. Tea will be served by the indies at the Centennial table, who will be dressed in the style in vogue during the early life of our Republic. The ladies taking the most prominent part in the testival are Mrs. Chief Justice Waite. Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Ross Ray, Mrs. Secretary Fish, Mrs. Gen. Ricketts, Mrs. Col. Casey, Mrs. Speaker Kerr, Mrs. Senator Bayard, Mrs. Swayne, Mrs. Paddock, Mrs. Fowell, Mrs. Niles, Mrs. Judge Ferris, Mrs. Farnham, Mrs. Duell, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. Admiral Lee and others.

The regular monthly meeting of the Medical Society of Georgetown College was held last evening at the college building; the president, Theo. Mead, M. D., in the chair, and Dr. Reynolds sec-retary. Dr. Tarkington, treasurer, reported the Drs. Myron Boardman, L. A. Harvey and Moses Cooper were elected members of the society, and Drs. Wm. R. Goodman, Louis H. Reed and Daniel B. Clarke were nominated as candidates for mem-bership and referred to the executive committee, to be reported on at the next meeting of the so-

to be reported on at the next meeting of the so-ciety.

On motion of Dr. Walsh, the society extended an invitation to Reuben A. Vance, M. D., an emi-ment physician of New York city, who has made the diseases of the nervous system a special study, to deliver, as soon as convenient, before the mem-bers of the society and the medical profession of the District a lecture on any subject he may select. After discussing the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, a number of gentlemen re-lating inferesting cases in which they have suc-cessfully treated these diseases with new reme-dies, the society adjourned, to meet on Friday evening next.

National Temperance Fair. The Womans' National Christian Temperance Union will hold a national temperance fair in Philadelphia, opening June 13, the day after the International convention, in Horticultural hall, a central and commodious building. The fair will continue for two weeks, and will be conducted on the strictest religious principles. Raffling, chances, grab-bags, and everything else that is objectionable will absolutely be prohibited and prevented. The supplies of all kinds gathered up by each State must be sent on to the Womans' Temperance Union, 1920 Arch street, Philadelphia. They will be put in charge of a judicious business committee of ladies appointed by each State, who will dispose of them at the fair in the interest of the State. Tens of thousands of people who are deeply interested in temperance will visit Philadelphia during those two weeks, many of them men and women of wealth, who will be glad to show their appreciation of this noble cause, and will give freely. Let there be earnest work for the next two months. central and commodious building. The fair will

Captain D. C. Smith, of Providence, R. I., who has been during the past ten years a most effi-cient and popular clerk in the office of the Quar termaster General, died on Sabbath afternoon at his residence, corner of Third and L streets northwest, of congestion of the lungs. The deceased served as captain in the Rhode Island volunteers served as captain in the Rhode Island volunteers during the rebellion, and bore a reputation for a steady and valorous performance of military duty, which will ever be cherished as a worthy memento by his hest of warm friends. Captain Smith leaves a widow, whose deep affliction will be cheered by the sincere sympathies of many who snew her husband but to love him, and who to-day will pay their last tribute of affection by dropping a tear over his comined form. The deceased will be taken to his late residence in Providence, R. I., accompanied by a committee from the Order of Masons, of which he was an esteemed hember.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS INFLUX OF HEATHEN CHINESE

BLAINE AGAIN SPEAKER

CANDAL ONCE MORE CRUSHED BY HIM

HE PUTS HIS HEEL ON A LIE

AND THE FREOR WRITHES IN PAIN

SENATE.

MONDAY, May 1, 1876. Mr. WITHERS presented a memorial of the metric system of weights and measures. Com

Mr. HITCHCOCK presented memorial of citi-Condon. Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. STEVENSON presented, he said, the hum-ble petition of several hundred citizens of Kentucky against the importation, sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors. Committee on District f Columbia.

Also, petition of citizens of Kentucky asking

the repeal of the specie resumption act. Finance Mr. HAMLIN called up his motion to amend he rules of practice of the Senate when sitting in IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS.

rise shall be considered with open doors, and als permitting of limited debate on the questions on which debate is not now in order. Mr. H. said his object was to give to the public the reasons why the Senate arrived at its conclusions. He knew of no rule now which prohibited Senators from stating what took place in the private consultations, but it was very possible that Senators might misconstruct the remarks of each other. It was therefore thought best that the consultations should be open. He looked upon these private consultations as too much like star-chamber deliberations. One Senator had remarked by him that it was the first time he had ever heard of a proposition to make deliberations of a jury public, but he (Mr. H.) dist not regard the Senate in the lighted a jury. He saw nothing at all to be gained by continuing these private consultations. Mr. EDMUNDS said he should regret very much to see this motion adopted. He had never heard in a civilized country of judges deliberating in public. He thought it would lead to very bad results. Another objection was that rmitting of limited debate on the questions or

was such that it was much harder for a man to change an opinion which he had spoken in public than if he had uttered it in private. It would be a grievous error in a great many respects to adopt this motion of the Senator frou Maine. He would be very loth to enter the debate and harangues with his brother judges for the amusement of the galleries and counsel. Opinions that Senators expressed would be taken hold of and distorted, and conclusions would be drawn as to the results which would not be justified.

Mr. CONKLING pointed out what he regarded as inconsistencies in the rules as they now stand. He alluded to the fact that on Friday the managers and the counsel were permitted to discuss an order adopted by the Senate in the private consultation. If the order had been adopted in public no such thing as this would, of ourse, have been permitted. As now advised, he felt inclined to vote for the motion of the Senator from Maine, for he did not see any reason whatever for the Senate returning to discuss interlocutory questions.

Pending discussion, Mr. SHERMAN submitted HUMAN NATURE

Pending discussion, Mr. SHERMAN submitted a communication from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, stating that certain special taxes due on the first of May could not be collected unless the Senate passed House joint resolution concerning special tax stamps.

The House resolution aforesaid was then taken un and passed. THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The hour of 12:30 p. m. having arrived, all legislative business was suspended, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary f War. General Belknap and Messrs, Blair and Car-

General Belknap and Messrs. Blair and Carpenter, of his counsel, entered the Chamber and took their seats.

The Secretary was notified to inform the House that the Senate was ready to proceed.

The managers of impeachment were announced and conducted to their seats.

The minutes of the impeachment proceedings of Friday last were read.

The CHAIR then stated the pending motion to be of Mr. McDonalo, to reconsider the order permitting the counsel for the respondent to close the argument on the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate retire for consultation, but withdrew his motion temporarily at the request of Mr. Blair.

Mr. Hair said since the session on Friday last he had made examination into this question. He hoped the Senate would not reconsider its order. He referred to the Barnard case, which had been cited by the other side, and maintained that the connect should have the referred to the Barnard case, which had been sited by the other side, and maintained that the counsel should have the right to close. They

THROUGHOUT THE GOVERNMENT had made no case. This was the affirmative, and hence they held they were entitled to the close. In reference to English custom, he said the House of Commons in impeachment proceedings was always considered as a suitor at the bar of the House of Lords. As an American lawyer he was not very familiar with impeachment proceedings, as we had not much experience in that line in this country.

House of Lords. As an American lawyer he was not very familiar with impeachment proceedings, as we had not much experience in that line in this country.

Mr. Manager Lord said the managers requested that four of the managers desired to be heard on the question of jurisdiction instead of three. They saw by the order of the Senate that there were five distinct propositions to be considered. As to the question of time, they had nothing to add to what they had already said.

Mr. Manager Hoar said every court of impeachment had its own rules of evidence, its own rules of practice and its own method of procedure. This was the highest court known to the country, composed of seventy-four Senators, selected as the first in character, knowledge and understanding of constitutional law in their respective States. It takes two thirds of these to convict, and in this fact the accused has ample compensation for every other inconvenience to which he may be subjected.

After quoting from English precedents, he said the rules of practice, of evidence and of procedure do not apply in this case. It is always considered that the House of Commons or the House of Representatives have the right of reply. He went on to state the case as made up by the House, and said the respondent had made no answer in law to the charges of the House. He did not think the defendant had the power to compel the Senate to settle the various issues which he had raised, It was not alleged in the original articles of impeachment that the defindant was a civil officer at the time they were exhibited. He also referred to the Blount and the Chase case, as case in which the Senate held the House to have the affirmative.

In response to the question of Senator Loga me he was not Secretary of War at the time these charges were exhibited. The substance is that the House has presented charges on which it had the Blount and the Chase charges were exhibited. The cubstance is that the House has presented charges on which it had the Blount in the case of the House has

he was not Secretary of War at the time these charges were exhibited. The substance is that the House has presented charges on which it has the affirmation.

Senator EDMUNDS called for the reading of the replication in the case of Wm. Blount.

Senator McDONALD called for the reading of the plea filed in reply to the request of Mr. Manager Hoam.

The replication of the House in the pending case was read.

Senator CHRISTIANCY submitted questions as follows:

If, as the managers contend, the first reply to the plea is a reassignment of fact, can it be at the same time a demurrer?

Second, Is it claimed that the second replication is also a demurrer?

Third. Are not the commencement and conclusion or prayer of the second replication the same as the first?

Mr. Hoan said he did not understand that the second replication was also a demurrer. He did not understand that the second replication was also a demurrer. He did not understand that the second replication was also a demurrer. He did not understand that the second replication the same time a demurrer. He answered the first proposition very confidently in the affirmative. In regard to the commencement and conclusion of the spayer of the second replication being not the same as the first he could not an swer without a little examination. No honorable Senator can answer it for himself, but he (Mr. H.) did not understand that this was a question of prayer, or of conclusion, or of labels, or of formalities. It is a question of what is the substance of the issue, no matter what is put on the back or foot of the paper which makes up the issue. The substance is that the House has to satisfy the Senator that it has jurisdiction, and that the matter of fact alleged by the defendant in opposition to that jurisdiction are immaterial. That is the substance of a demurrer, and entitle us to the reply.

Senator EDMUNDS submitted a question whether there is any allegation in the articles that Belknap was Secretary of War down to and until the 2 of March.

Mr. Hoan said that unles

be apportioned among them as they might Mr. Blair said the counsel present could not say until they had consulted with their absent asso-Mr. Blair said the counsel present could not say until they had consulted with their absent associate, Judge Black.

Mr. Manager Loka said the managers most make the same reply until they had consulted with each other.

Mr. Carpenter said that so far as he was personally concerned it did not matter to him who closed the argument, but there was a principle in this matter which could not be overlooked. He characterized the demand set up by the managers as preposterous: that they had the right to close on all motions.

He read from the proceedings in the impenshment of Freedent Johnson, where Mr. Manager Blingham had set up the same kind of a demand.

and the Chief Justice ruled that the side making i motion has the right to close the argument, to which several Senators from their seats had oried out: "Certainly!" There was no vote taken in the matter, but the managers gave in at ones, and from that time to the end of the trial made no norther contest. further contest.

No man, he said, would come to the House of Lordy and chaim that he, as the representative of the House of Commons, had any more rights than the humblest counsel for the accused. Here, as there, she managers and the counsel stand on a perfect equality. He dissented entirely from the view of Mr. Hoan in regard to the

RULES OF PROCEDURE,
and held that he practice must be guided by custem and precedent. No man could afford to trust
himself to a political body which could arbitrarily
maked its own rules for each particular case. He
did not mean any disrespect to Scantors; he
knew that they were all great men, but they
were men, notwithstanding. He denied that the
reply of the House was a demurrer, and until
now he never knew that such was the claim. We
had first demurred, and they had joined us in the
demurer, which gave us the right to open and
ciose. demurer, which gave us the right to open and cleas.

Sinator MERRIMON submitted a question whether the managers claimed to reply in allquestions as a matter of right, or as subject to the judgment of the Senate.

Mr. HOAR said the managers did not conceive that whatever constitutional rights the House lad fi the matter were subject to be changed by the independent of the Senate.

The motion of Mr. EDBUNDS that the Senators rethe for consultation was then carried—axes do.

nock 18.

When the Senators returned to their Chamber, the Chair announced that the Senate had refused to regonsider its order permitting the counsel for the defendant to close the argument on the question of jurisdiction, and that the Senate had decided to permit four of the managers to speak to this question.

Of first of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate, sitting as in impeachment, then adjourned to Thursday, at 12:30 p. m.

The legislative business of the Senate was then resimed.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted a motion that the select committee to investigate the condition of affairs in Mississippi have leave to report in print. idopted.
Mr. BOUTWELLintroduced a bill authorizing

Mr. BOUTW EllLintroduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue fractional currency, providing the aggregate amount out-standing does not exceed \$5',000,000.
Mr. SARGENT then called up his resolution recommending such changes in existing treaties between the United States and China as will plake restrictions mon the INVLUX OF CHINESE SUBJECTS

into the United States.

Hr. SARGENT then proceeded to read an able statement, showing the great influx of Chinese on the Pacific coast; how they are monopolizing all the avenues of employment to the detriment of the native-born laborers, and how, from their nature and their instincts, it is utterly impossible that they should ever assimilate to or have any sympathy with American institutions. He at the same time commended the endurance of the Chinese. He discussed the Chinese problem in its different aspects, and maintained that to permit the unlimited influx of Chinese would work great harm to the best interests of the country. Chinese were like an inferior currency; wherever they entered they drove out all others. He described the processes by which the Chinese simally monopolized whole quarters of the streets of San Francisco, their filth, their consumption of o plum, their gambling saloons and brothels. At the present rate it was but a question of time before they would occupy the whole city of San Francisco. Unless something was done to averther they would occupy the whole city of San Francisco. Unless something was done to averthe evil, it would not be long before San Francisco. Unless something was done to averthe will be an Asiatic city. He quoted from a graphic account in the San Francisco Call of the tremendous inroads made by the Chinese, and the tremendous inroads made by the Chinese, and the important streets on which they were encroaching and gradually filling up, such as California, Kearney, and other streets. He read from the report of the San Francisco board of supervisors of April 26, 1876, to show the great danger to the city by fire from the careless practices of the Chinese, and if the present rate of immigration was kept up, in fifty years the Chinese would control the Siate of California. The Chinese would control the Siate of California into the United States.

III. SARGENT then proceeded to read an able

debasing those who came in contact with them.

The Chinese could work for wages on which no
white man could live. They drove out

WHITE LABOR,

SELLING THE WOMEN AND GIBLS into a bondage which knows no parallel, reading from testimony on the subject disclosing a most revolting condition of affairs. He spoke of the cruelty of the Chinese as a race; their killing of female infants, amounting in one year to seven thousand alone at Peking. In California the old and the helpless were turned qut to die. Such a thing as a hospital was unknown among the Chinese in that State. He recited in graphle style the cruelties and barbarities practiced in China, and said what could be expected of such people. The San Francisco chief of police estimated that at least ten per cont. of the Chinese live by thieving, gambling and prostitution. Senators must see the dangerous and disgusting nature of this element, and should awake to the danger before it is too late. He had called attention to this long ago; years ago set it forth in the House of Representatives.

He asked Senators what they proposed to do for the people of the Pacific coast. This race, wile in their mature of habits, who has no wish to assimilate with as; whe is not of us, living or dead. SELLING THE WOMEN AND GIRLS

who comes displaces one of our own laborers. The question as to this Chinese immigration ought to be settled now, and he did not believe that what he had suggested as to the modification of the treaty would meet with the opposition of the Chinese Government, as it was the policy of that Government to prevent emigration. He argued, in conclusion, that the Senate should follow the action of the House, and signify to the Executive its desire for the institution of measures to stop this evil. its desire for the institution of measures to stop this evil.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested that per-

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN suggested that perhaps it would be well to submit a motion instructing the Judiciary Committee to report legislation on this subject which would be applicable all through the country and equally satisfactory. He (Mr. F.) had understood that most of the Chinese who landed in this country came from Hong Kong, and it would seem, therefore, that a treaty with England would be necessary. He suggested the reference of Mr. Sangent's resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. SARGENT said it the matter was referred to the committee it would probably be delayed so that it could not be acted on this session, and in that event the people of California would have to suffer all these terrible evils for another year. But they thought that if this resolution addressed to the Fresident was passed something might be done in a short time.

In view of the late decision of the Supreme Court, adverse to the law of California on this subject. Court adverse to the law of Calfornia on this sub-ject, he had some doubt even whether the Fed-eral Congress could pass a constitutional law that

would stand.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke of the great importance of this subject and the hecessity of adopting some action, legislative or otherwise, that would cover the whole question. In answer to a question of Mr. Oglushy, he hold that a law made subse-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the regular Monday morning call for bills and joint resolutions for reference only, the organization of an Indian territory and the pro-tection of the Indians therein. By Mr. BARNUM, of Conn.: To prevent de-

By Mr. HOPKINS. of Pa.: Relating to the pun-By Mr. HOPKINS. of Pa.: Relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged to be in contempt of either House of Congress.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Va.: To amend section 104 of the Revised Statutes, so that the Speaker shall not certify the refusal of a witness to testify till so ordered by the House.

By Mr. WHITE, of Ky.: To lessen crime and human suffering by limiting alcoholic productions

purposes.

By Mr. RIDDLE of Tenn.: Joint resolution in relation to the evidence of loyalty in relation to laimants before the Southern Claims Commission, the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals, and the accounting officers of the Treasury rals, and the accounting officers of the Treasury Department.

By Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind.: Relating to horses and equipments lost in the military service of the United States.

By Mr. REA, of Mo.: To amend the law granting pensions to widows, orphans and dependent relations.

By Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo.: Bills for the relief of sundry citizens of the District of Columbia.

Also, to authorise the executive authorities of the District of Columbia to the binding and other regulations of said District.

By Mr. PRATT, of Iowa: For the relief of Geo.

By Mr. PRATT, of Iowa: For the relief of Geo.

By Mr. AINSWORTH, of Iowa: For the resumption of speece payments.

By Mr. LUTTKELL, of Cal.: To provide for a tourd of navy commissioners and for other pur-By Mr. DUNNELL: For the relief of certain settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. MACHON, or Wis.; Joint resolution for the Issue of silver coin.

By Mr. SINGLETON, of Miss.; Joint resolution of the Legislature of Mississippi asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Tombigbee

of Washington and the navigation of the Potomac river.

At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. HARRIS, of Va., called up the contested election case of LaMovane as Farward.

Pending this Mr. HALE, of Me., meved to suspend the rules and pass the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several committees of this House charged with investigation be, and they are hereby, directed to conduct such investigation with of an doors while testimony is being taken.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the resolution, and the vote resulted—yeas, 126; nays, 105; so the resolution was not agreed to.

Mr. MORRISON, of III., offered a similar resolution, with the provise that the doors may be closed when the public interest demands it, and further, that persons accused before the committees may appear and be heard in their own defense.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution

The rules were suspended, and the resolution is thus modified was adopted without dissent.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, of Mo., the rules On motion of Mr. CLARKE, of Mo., the rules were suspended, and an amendment made in order to the Post Office appropriation bill repealing the act of March 3, 1878, fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing so much of the act providing for the resumption of specie payments as authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem and cancel United States notes, and to issue and sell United States bonds for that purpose.

Dose.
The motion was disagreed to—yeas 115, nays 112.
Mr. HOSKINS, of N. Y., moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several investigating committees to report on or before the 10th of June unless otherwise specifically ordered by the House.
The resolution was disagreed to—yeas 84, nays 128 Mr. BLAINE, rising to a personal question, made the following remarks:

Mr. Speaker, I desire the indulgence of the House for a few minutes, though it is not my intention to ask a favor of this kind every week. I send to the Clerk's desk the following article from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, published in yesterday's issue of that paper:

"WASHINGTON, April 29, 1876.

"WASHINGTON, April 29, 1876.

from the Washington correspondence of the New York Herald, published in yesterday's issue of that paper:

"It is generally, and indeed universally, conceded here by impartial people that Mr. Bluice 'sstatement of Monday last in the Bouse of Representative ages a complete anesed; but one crittelism which has been made is that this statement or some time circulated here, and doubtless in other parts of the country, and of which it is hardly conceivable that Mr. Blaine is ignorant, His omission to refer to it has, therefore, attracted attention, and has been thought by some people to mean that Mr. Blaine found it too embarrassing to answer, and therefore took refuge in silence. This story, which has been histed at in some Western lournais, takes as a whole this form: It is said that Mr. Blaine has long held an interest in the Kansas Pacific railroad, acquired many years ago when that road was known as the castern division of the Union Pacific.

"His form, and heaven attorney, for many years living here in Washington. Mr. Stewart, a well-known attorney, for many years living here in Washington. Mr. Stewart is said to be known for several persons, chief of whom is named Joseph B. Stewart, a well-known attorney, for many years living here in Washington. Mr. Stewart is said to have an interest in that road, and to know all the 'bottom facts' about the case. It is further said that a suit in the courts of Kansas, conducted by Stewart as attorney, shows that Blaine was a party in interest; and specifies the amount of bonds he got. General Thomas Ewing. of Ohlo, who was for some years a resident of Kansas, is also said to be in full possession of all the facts of the case. Ewing is a relation of Blaine, but he is a Democrat, and it is said here that he is not my fine the matter, and prefers to remain silent.

"It is further said that a suit in the sone was a successful to be in full possession of all the facts of the case. Swing is a relation of this inc, and the law office of Stewart & Biddle, on this fishine, but he is relied upon as a witness by those who concott the slander, made the following statement writing, which has never before been published writing, which has never before been published:

Washinstron, D. C., February 1, 1873.

I have not the slightest knowledge of the transaction referred to in any shape, way or form, and I never saw Mr. Blaine in the office of Stewart & Biddle. From July or Angust 1884, Col. Stewart and myself were law partners, and had our office in the Colonization building, corner of Four-and-saff street and Pennsylvania avenue. The company was never formally dissolved, and was an active concern for several years. I have no knowledge whatever of any bonds having been delivered by Col. Stewart to Mr. Blaine, or anything else of value being paid to him by Mr. Stewart.

Losenh B. Stewart also wrote me a souare do.

Joseph B. Stewart also wrote me a square de-nial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its

mial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its phases:

New York City, April 2, 1578.

Bon, J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:

Dean Sin: I have once before corrected the absurd and fuse report in regard to your being interested in the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, and of your having received from me certain bonds of that company said to have been delivered to you by myself in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in the city of Washington.

Let me repost, then, that so far as I have any knowledge you never lad, at any time, any interest whatever in the company referred to, and my means of information as to those who were so interested were very extensive and complete company, let me any again that it is without the slightest foundation, in fact—false in whole and in detail. I never saw you may law office in my life, and have no knowledge or belief that you ever were there. I never delivered to you there or elsewhere any bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, or any other railroad company. I never had a business transaction of any name or nature with you in my whole life.

The young man, Mr. Knowlton, a former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessly been the author of a story in regard to the delivery of bonds to you, which found its way into the press, was swift to retract it, and expressed great sorrow to me for the publication of any thought in the angelia of the proposition, and should be instantly recording and negotiations. Maliny secures the experience that came into my hands showed he acquired very carry in the history of the enterprise. This road, by successive mergers, became the Kansas Pacific, and before I had ever seen you, I became his attorney, as I was also for several officers who be fall in interest in the Can

Yours very truly,
Late of Stewart & Riddle, of Washington, D. C.
Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is always
quoted in this matter as a witness having a
knowledge of some fearful facts, wrote me quite
recently the following letter:

Hon. James G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.

Dean Sin: I am surprised to learn that some persoms are reviving the long-since-exploits story of
your having acquired an inter-exploit belowy of
your having acquired an inter-exploit belowy of
your having acquired an inter-exploit belowy of
your having acquired as inter-exploit belowy of
your having acquired as inter-exploit belowy of
the Railroad Companyafterwards the Union Peter. Eastern Division, and
now the Kansas Free E. Four years ago this charge
was set affoat, and the company at the time when you
are all come time in 1853, and I know that you had no
interest whatsoever in the company.

The report referred to seems to have originated in
the fact that your brother. John E. Blaine, one of
the early settlers of Kansas, and clerk of our courts
at Leavenworth, held stock in the company, legitimately and properly acquired long before you were
oren a candidate for Congress, and with which you
had nothing whatever to do. Beyond this there was
no interest in the company held, directly or indirectly, by any one of your name.

The similarity between the names of J. E. Blaine
and J. G. Blaine must have led to the confusion on
which the allegation is based. In that possible mistake I can see some excuse for the origin of this misstatement, but I see none for the persistency which
in the New York Sun. Mr. A. M. Glyson, then
as now the well-known Washington correspondent of that paper, wrote me a few weeks since the
following letter:

Hon. J. G. Blaine.

following letter:

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1878.

Hon, J. G. Britset.

Dear Sin: In February, 1878, a telegraphic displace from Washington was published in the New York Sun; charging that you had received in some ecert manner some bonds of the Union Pacific rational, castern division, from Joseph B. Stewart, at his law office, at the Colonization building, Pennsylvania symple.

pied the same office with me. The day after the article appeared in the Sun, with Mr. Knowlion as its prenumed authority, he came to me and asked me if I would accompany him to Speaker Blaine's residence and introduce him, as he had an important communication to make to the Speaker.

I accordingly went with him, and in my presence he assured Mr. Blaine of his great regret that such a report should have got into circulation on his apparent responsibility, and he had come to repudiate it, and to assure Mr. Blaine of how much he regretted that any annoyance should come to fin in this way. He meanivocally withdrew the charge in my presence, declaring there was no foundation whatever for it, and assuring Mr. Blaine that he had taken the promptest measures to prevent as far as he could any other papers publishing it or even referring to it.

Mr. Knowlton spoke to me about the matter very frequently afterwards, as we were in daily and instinant association. He always expressed the keenest regret that him grumor that had no foundation. The attempt to revive this old and, as I am convinced, baseless scandal is my reason for making this statement, which I do in justice to the living and the dead.

I do not think any further contradiction is

ment, which I do in justice to the living and the dead.

I do not think any further contradiction is needed of a story that never had the slightest foundation in truth, but which has been most eagerly and industriously circulated as a twin scandal to the \$84,000 falsebood. My excuse for trespassing even thus briefly on the kindnoss of the House is the fact that I desire to give the widest possible publicity to my disproof of a story that has been circulated far and near, and yet mostly in secret, and never with a responsible author. I now dismiss it with the possibly groundless hope that those who have sought to injure me by repeating it will make the proper and honorable amend.

One word more, Mr. Speaker. I believe the country will understand and appreciate the motives that suggested these untruthful accusations. Having now noticed the two that have been so extensively circulated, I shall refrain from calling the attention of the House to any others that may be invented. To quote the language of another, I do not propose to make my public life a perpetual and uncomfortable fleahurt in the vain effort to run down stories that have no basis in truth, which are usually anonymous, and whose total explosion brings no punishment to those who have been guilty of originating them.

IThe SPEAKER laid before the House the let-

The SFLAKER had octore the found the second page.]

Mr. GLOVER, of Mo. chairman of the real estate pool committee, said he thought the letter was disrespectful, and moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was adopted by a vote of 101 yeas to 61 nays.

The SPEAKER announced the tollowing committee to investigate the Federal officers in New Orleans. Messrs GIBSON, of La.; BLACKDEN, of Ky. New, of Ind.; VANCE, of N. C.; J. B. REILEY, of Mass., and Drarratt, of La.

The SPEAKER announced that under the resolution adopted on Friday last he was authorized to name a Speaker to act during his absence, not to exceed ten days. He thanked the House for the privilege they had accorded him, and desired to acknowledge at this time the forbearance that had been manifested on account of his ill health. He expected to leave the city, and would designate the Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, as the presiding officer of the House during his absence. This selection, Mr. Kern added, is subject to the approval of the House.

There being no objection, Mr. Cox assumed the chair as Speaker.

Mr. VANCE, of N. C., offered a resolution

Matters in Fairfax County. FALLS CHURCH, May 1, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: The citizens of this place assembled at Jefferson Institute hall Saturday evening, and nominated the following gentlemen for members of the town council for the ensuing year: Wells Forbes, Jos. E. Birch, T. T. Fowler, Seth Osborne, H. D. Weeks, G. B. Ives and Frank Crocker. Geo. M. Thompson was nominated for town clerk, and Frederick Foote, town sergeant. The ticket is composed of both Democrats and Republicans, white and colored, and as these gen-Republicans, white and colored, and as these gen-tlemen represent all the different interests of the place it is not probable there will be another ticket in the field. It is hoped that this year some efforts will be made to improve and baautify our highways. Yesterday the venerable Dr. Chickering, of Boston, spent the day here. In the morning he addressed the Union Sunday school, and preached for the Rev. Mr. Beyer, paster of the Methodist

addressed the Union Sunday school, and preached for the Rev. Mr. Beyer, pastor of the Methodist church; in the afternoon he supplied the pulpit of the Congregational seciety, and in the evening, under the anspices of Pioneer Lodge of Good Templars, he delivered a most eloquent temperance address. The Doctor is about seventy years of age, and the fact that he delivered two addresses and presched twice is an evidence that he possesses a most vigorous constitution, which had doubtless been preserved by the strict observance of that maxim which he has for years so eloquently and successfully advecated. "Temperance in all things."

The seventh anniversary of the Union Sundayschool will take place next Sabbath afternoon, May 7, at 230 o'clock. Hon, T. W. Ferry, acting Vice President, and Professor J. W. Chickering will deliver addresses. All the Sunday-schools in this vicinity have been invited. The singing will be conducted by Professor Harrington, and some attention will be given to evergreen and floral decorations. The occasion will be one of peculiar interest to parents and children, and all who may attend will doubtless be highly entertained by the distinguished gentlemen who are announced as speakers.

On Thursday evening of this week the Sunday-

On Thursday evening of this week the Sunday-school at Balston will give an entertainment for the purpose of making additions to the Sunday-school library.

Funeral of Richard M. Corwine. ook place from his late residence, No. 924 Scott Place, yesterday afternoon, and was attended by many of the prominent men of the city, both resi-dents and temperary sojourners. The arrange-ments were entrusted to Mr. Richard F. Harvey. ments were entrusted to Mr. Richard F. Harvey, and conducted in a manner highly satifactory. The body of the deceased was placed in a handsome black silk-velvet casket, ornamented with silver bar handles, and plate bearing the name, date of birth and death of Mr. Corwine.

Rev. S. S. Mitchell officiated, and at the close of the religious services his remains were taken to the Baltimore and Ohio depot for transportation to Cincinnati, where they will be interred. The pall-bearers were the Secretary of War, Chief Justice Waite, Genera. Schenck, Judge Casey and Senater Sherman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Wallace and Wife Guilty of Murder. London, May 1.—The coroner's inquest on the ody of Mrs. Porter, held at 46 Maude Grove, Chelsea, was concluded to-day. The jury re urned a verdict of willful murder against Wm. Wallace and his wife, and warrants have been ssued for their apprehension.

AQUATIC.

London, May 2.—The Daily News states that at the meeting of the Oxford Boat Club captains, esterday, the invitation of the Yale University oatmen was respectfully declined. FRANCE.

Splendid Exhibition of Paintings. Paris, May 1.-The Salon, or annual exhibi paintings and sculptures, was opened to-day

The Eastern Question.

PARIS, May 1.—The Messager de Paris states that before the end of May the Emperor of Rus-sia will take an opportunity of affirming that the peace of Europe must not be placed in doubt. The declaration will be made with such solemnity as to dispel all doubt.

The Siccle asserts that Mukhtar Pasha, since relieving Niesic, has been surrounded by insurgents near Presjeks. CABLE PLASHES. ferryboat plying between this place and Bingen, on the left bank of the Rhine, exploded yesterday. It is believed that thirty persons were killed. RUDESHEIN, May 1 .- The boiler of a steam

Lisnon, May 1.-The Prince of Wales and suite arrived here from Madrid by railway to-day, Special excursion trains have been arranged from Madrid to Lisbon for the festivals to be given in honor of his Royal Highness, Lowney May 1 .- The Standard states that at LONDON, May 1.—The Standard states that at a meeting of the captains of the various college boating clubs, at Oxford to-day, the invitation to participate in the Centennial regatta at Phila-leiphia was discussed and referred to a commit-tee. There was a feeling in favor of accepting the hospitality of our American cousins provided Cambridge and the Dublin university also send representatives.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

New York, May 1.—A dispatch from Colum-us, Ohio, says that owing to mining troubles lov. Hayes will send a large military force to NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The Democrats to-day

elected the mayor and five out of seven council-men. The election was botly contested, and the Democrats were successful for the first time since NEW YORK, May 1 .- On report of the examin-MEW Your any Ingest that committed to the Utica insane asylum Romaine Dillon, who, without apparent motive, shot and killed John R. Dellebur at the Westminster hotel. ATLANTA, GA., May L.—The General Conference of the African Methodist Church of the United States mat here today. Six hishops and two hundred and fifty delegates were present. The

BOOM-BILLER BOUNCED.

HE WAS CAUGHT BRIBE-TAKING

CONFESSES MURDER

RAID ON IDOLATROUS AH SIN

COMMITTED IN THE LONG, LONG AGO

BURNING THEIR HOMES IN THE WEST

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE. Opening Session in Baltimore - Address of

BALTIMORE, May 1 .- The seventeenth delegated general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning at the Academy of Music in this city, and was called to order at 9 o'clock by Bishop Janes. Bishops Simpson, Scott, Ames, Bowman, Harris, Foster, Haven, Andrews, Merrill and Peck occupied seats on the platform, and the auditorium was filled with delegates. Dr. Aaron Wood, of the Northwest Indiana conerence, and Dr. Gardner Baker, of the Northern New York, were invited, as seniors, to take seats

Bishop Simpson rea! the first chapter of Isaiab, Bishop Simpson rea! the first chapter of Isalah, commencing: "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me," Bishop Scott read hymn 990, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," which was sung by the entire audience, led by the choir on the platform. A fervent prayer by Dr. Aaron Wood followed.after which Bishop Bowman read the list chapter of-Hebrews. Bishop Harris read hymn 739: "Jesus, the conqueror, reigns," which was sung as the former, and followed by an earnest and solemn prayer by Dr. Gardner Baker. Bishop James stated that he held in his hand

A ROLL OF DELEGATES
to this conference, prepared by Geo. W. Woodruff, secretary of the last general conference, and
asking what was the pleasure of the conference.
On motion of Dr. Curry, of the New York Christian Advocate, Mr. Woodruft proceeded to call
the roll of delegates; at the cenclusion of which '
Bishon Janes announced a quorum present Bishop Janes announced a quorum present.
On notion of Dr. Newman, of Washington city,
the conference proceeded to elect a screetary by
ballot. A number of gentlemen were put in
powinstic. nomination.

While the ballots were being counted Bishop
Ames, as resident bishop of Baltimore, read an,
address of welcome from the committee of arrangements, which was responded to by Bishop
Janes.

city. Here also, in 1774, Methodism in Americ assumed its separate and independent existence as a Church, settled its standards of faith, dete-mined on the form of government, and organise the method of worship. It is thirty-six years the day since the general conference last assemble here, although up to that time more than one ha-of all the general conferences had held their se-sions in Baltimore."

An hour or more was occupied in selectin an hour or more was occupied in selectin seats by the several conferences as they were a spectively drawn by ballot and announced. After a second ballot Geo. W. Woodruff wa

CHOOSING THE PLACE OF MEETING A resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming the action whereby the place of holdin the present general conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore. Rev. C. Pershing, a Pittsburg, was chosen assistant secretary.

Republican Reform Club. NEW YORK, May 1.-The new Republican R form Club has organized, with Hon, Jas. Emot president, and the following is the platform: 1. Resumption of specie payments, towar which there should be a certain, steady advance 2. A therough non-partisan civil service; he esty, capacity and fidelity should constitute the only valid claims to public employment.

3. Retrenchment and reduction in the public services are constituted to the constitution of the consti

LIST OF OFFICERS.

The followings a complete list of officers of the Republican Reform Club: President, Hon. James Emott; vice presidents, Joseph M. Choate, Jackson S. Schultz, Hon. John Jay. Logrand B. Cannon, Hon. Wm. E. Bodge, Solom Humphreys, John Jacob Astor, Elliett C. Cowdin, Isaac Sherman, Gen. J. H. Van Allen, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Henry E. Pierrepont, Robert Lennox Kennedy, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Alexander Hamilton, Rutherford Stuyvesant, A. A. L. Dw. George Walker, Hon. E. L. Fancher, Benj. R. Sherman, Jak. C. Carter, A. R. Barnes, John E. Williams, L. P. Morton, F. D. Tappen, George Cabet Ward, John E. Parsons, Wm. H. Guion, Afbert Gallatin Brown, jr. B. G. Atnold, John H. Sherwood, David Dows, Geo. L. Schuyler, Geo. S. C. et secretary, Geo. W. Dillaway; treasurer, J. D. Vermilye, LIST OF OFFICERS.

BEAUTIFUL MAY SNOW.

Ice an Inch and a Half Thick.

MILFORD, PA., May 1.—Last night was the reidest for this season of the year within the memory of the eldest inhabitant. At 50 clock this morn-

prevails. SNOW TWO INCHES DEEP. SNOW TWO INCRES DEAT.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 1.—Snow fell hero
last night to the depth of two inches. The storm
extended over the northern part of the State; and
in some places snow is still failing.

They Went for the Heathen Chines. San Francisco, May 1 .- On Sundy evening the Chinese quarters in the town of Antioch, near the mouth of the San Josquin river, was burned. The Chinese had been previously warned to leave the the town by; the whites, and most of to leave the the town by the whites, and most of them obeyed the order. Those who remained till the fire broke out field unmolested. All the houses were burned except two, which were re-moved this morning. No personal violence was offered the Chinese, though the excitement was great, and a large crowd gathered to witness the destruction of the habitations.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Last evening a man named Wm. Devers surrendered himself to a police officer in this city, stating that four years ago, while engaged in a drunken fight near Uniontown, in this State, he had killed a man. He had been arrested for the crime, but had he rad been agreeded for the crime, out had escaped from jail. He now wished to be returned to jail and punished for his offense. To-night the chief of police received a dispatch from Sheriff Springer, of Uniontown, saying that Devers did break jail there and escape, and that he be held in custody until an officer could be sent for him.

New York, May 1.—A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, April 30, says: Adjutant General Wikoff left here to-day for Massillon, to direct the moveleft here to-day for Massillon, to direct the move-ment of the troops which have been ordered to the Mahoning mining region, the civil authorities having advised Governor Hayes of their inability, to protect the property of operators and the lives of miners who desire to work against the mob, who have prevented the working of the mines for some time past. It was thought that work will be re-sumed 10-morrow on the arrival of the militia.

A Boom-Bill Legislator Expelled. Hannishuno, May 1.—The House of Represen-tatives to-day, after ten hours' discussion, agreed to expel E. J. Petroff, a member from Philadelphla, for conduct unbecoming a representative.

The accusation was that Petrof had negotiated with lobbyists who will urging the passage of the beem bill to obtain it rotes in their favor for \$7,500.

PHILADELPHIA, May L.-Athletics, 11; Phila-HARTFORD, May 1.—Hartfords, 15; Bostons, 3.

A Colored Female Confidence Operator. A Colored Female Confidence Operator.

A new phase in confidence operations is now being carried on by a colored woman named Mirs. Brown, formerly Miss Louisa Woodson, who organizes branch societies of the Grand Order of Moses, and after the initiation fees are paid by the too susceptible members, the result is that the society funds and the confidence operator are non-set. Mrs. Brown, some time ago, belonged to the Grand Order of Moses, Lodge No. 1, and was one of the most prominent members in said lodge. A few months ago Mrs. Brown (then Miss Woodson) organized a society foranch of the Grand